

WILSON IGNORED SHANTUNG PACT, NORRIS PROVES

Senator Says President Repeatedly Reiterated Error of Japan's Grab.

QUOTES FROM SPEECHES

St. Louis Statement, He Protested, Made at Four Other Points on Tour.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—President Wilson not only grossly misstated the facts about Japan's participation in the war, but admitted that he had misstated them; then he went on and in speech after speech during his tour of the country repeated the misstatement, according to assertions made on the floor of the Senate to-day by Senator Norris (Nebr.). Official documents were produced as proof by the Senator, who said:

"I can hardly conceive how any man—oh, I cannot conceive how the President of the United States—should deliberately state and restate again and again something that he not only knows but has acknowledged to be wrong on an extreme and very important matter pertaining to the treaty."

The Senator from Nebraska made his charges of direct and intentional untruthfulness against the President in connection with his address on the Shantung settlement provided in the peace treaty. He had occupied most of the sitting on Friday and Saturday at that subject, and he took the floor to-day as soon as the unfinished business was reached to conclude his speech.

Repeated His Assertion.

Senator Norris first referred to the President's misrepresentation in this matter last week. He showed that the President at the beginning of his tour, in the St. Louis speech, asserted that the Entente Powers were compelled to promise Shantung to Japan in order to get Japan to participate in the war. Senator Norris, reading this in the newspaper reports of his tour, telegraphed the President that it was entirely erroneous, because Japan entered the war two and a half years before the Shantung arrangement was made with the Entente Powers.

"This telegram brought from the President a reply, acknowledging the 'error' and thanking the Senator for the correction."

All this part of the story was told to the Senate last week. This morning Senator Norris received a volume of the speeches delivered by the President during his trip, published at Government expense at the Government Printing Office, and was amazed to find out that, day after day, in his speeches subsequent to admitting his misstatement, Mr. Wilson repeatedly repeated that misstatement.

Senator Norris spoke with the utmost composure, presenting the facts and quoting the President's telegram and then the excerpts from subsequent speeches in which the acknowledged misstatement was reiterated.

"On September 5," began Mr. Norris, "the President at St. Louis said: 'Great Britain and France, as everybody knows, in order to make it more certain that Japan would come into the war to assist to clear the Pacific of the German fleet, had promised that any rights Germany had in China should in case of victory of the Allies pass to Japan.'"

"On the next day after the President made that speech at St. Louis I called attention in the Senate to the error. Shortly after I got a telegram that I have already read:

"Gannett, Wash., Sept. 12.—Hon. G. W. Norris, U. S. Senate, Washington: I thank you for correcting an unintentional inaccuracy in one of my recent speeches."

"The President in making the correction did it in a private telegram to me and I did not give that telegram to the public until he had finished his tour because I have hoped, I expected, that if he wanted to be fair with the American people he himself would make the correction in as public a manner as he had made the misstatement of a very material matter in connection with the treaty. This morning some one gave me an official copy of the addresses of President Wilson. They have been printed by the Government. I had assumed that though the President had not made a public correction of the important mistake and misstatement of fact he would at least not repeat the misstatement in other speeches to the American people. I was dumfounded when just a few moments ago I found four instances where the President since he sent that telegram to me made practically the same statement that he had made at St. Louis."

Where Reiterations Were Made.

"At Los Angeles on September 20, notwithstanding his telegram of September 12 to me, the President said: 'In the meantime, after the present war began, England and France, not at the same time but successively, feeling that it was essential that they should have the assistance of Japan on the Pacific, agreed that if Japan would go into this war and take whatever Germany had in the Pacific she could retain everything north of the equator which had belonged to Germany.'"

"Again on September 22 at Reno, Nev., the President said: 'Not only that but in the meantime, since the war began, Great Britain and France entered into a solemn covenant or treaty with Japan that if she would come into the war and continue her operations against Germany in the Pacific they would lend their whole influence and

power to secure cession to Japan of everything Germany had in the Pacific.'"

"At Salt Lake City September 23 the President said: 'At the beginning of the war and during the war Great Britain and France engaged in a solemn treaty with Japan that if she would come into the war she should have, provided she in the meantime took it by force of arms, what Germany had in China.'"

"At Cheyenne September 24 the President said: 'Before we got into the war Great Britain and France had entered into a solemn covenant by treaty with Japan that if she would take what Germany had in the Pacific they would lend their whole influence and

Seas Long Cleared of Germans.

"I have already shown that Japan had been in the war for two and a half years. There was not a free German ship in the Pacific, armed or unarmed, at the time that secret agreement was made. It is not with any comfort that I call the attention of the Senate to these facts. I assumed, of course, that when the President sent this telegram he, of course, would not repeat in the meantime that he made a mistake at St. Louis even because he knew the facts were not what he said they were; but not only has he withheld the facts from the people, but after he has acknowledged in a private way the errors he has gone on and repeated the statement over and over again to the people."

"The truth probably will never overtake the lie, because wide circulation was given particularly to the St. Louis speech and again, saying that he not only knows but has acknowledged to be wrong, on an extreme and very important matter pertaining to the treaty."

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German System in Corea.

"Many of the atrocities perpetrated in Belgium have been duplicated in Corea in the last six months," said Senator Norris. "The policy system is German to the core. The entire Japanese colonial system is based on a German model rather than on the Anglo-Saxon. The sword in crime, and he charged against a Korean when he is held to court. He may be held in confinement as long as the officials desire without sentence of a trial. The official records of the Japanese Government itself show that in one year there were 80,000 arrests. Out of the 80,000 only thirty succeeded in proving their innocence. Flogging was the penalty imposed on thousands. Commercialized prostitution is used as the means to demoralize the youth of the country."

"There is an organized attempt to fiddle the Korean population from the fertile land of the south to be replaced by Japanese colonists."

Senator Norris asserted the documents

which he had placed in the record were vouched for by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, who had their own representatives in Corea and on which reports they had based their indictment of Japanese rule.

Has Witnesses Ready.

"If any one in the Senate doubts the accuracy of the picture I have presented," he continued, "I am prepared at any moment to produce witnesses who will be glad to testify before any committee of Congress to the facts I have laid before you. They will tell you that when the revolution broke out last March men, women and children were killed in cold blood, though they had not committed any act of violence against the Japanese Government, but merely marched in a parade and cried for Korean liberty and independence."

"In the case of Korean women especially the documents show that the Japanese officials did everything in their power to humiliate them. Women arrested for taking part in the parade were compelled to strip themselves naked and march in front of Japanese gendarmes and soldiers before they were thrown into dungeons. In some cases they were kept there for days without being even questioned or told what crime was charged against them. Against these women there were used torture and persecution beyond the power of human endurance, and now we in America are asked to put our seal on their condemnation for all time."

"The documents show that the Japanese were especially severe toward those who were in any way associated with the Christian churches. Such persons they designated as Christian dogs. This antipathy toward the Christians was manifested everywhere throughout Corea, and not merely in isolated instances. Before the United States decides on the Shantung question, we ought to familiarize ourselves thoroughly with the records of Japan in Corea, and see if the record is such as would lead us to hand over to their domination a large part of China."

"Corea is technically part of the Japanese Empire. And if we sign this treaty we guarantee to protect Japan in the possession of Corea. We should bound to go to the relief of Japan if at any time Corea and Shantung were to join forces against the common enemy. Moreover, we would be compelled to prevent Koreans from organizing in the United States for their independence, and we doubtless would be asked to banish from our shores those who are crying about for the liberty of their native land."

Referring to Mr. Wilson's statement in Los Angeles that President McKinley and John Hay, Secretary of State, had declined to protest against Germany's original acquisition of rights in Shantung, Senator Norris told the Senate the Shantung lease had been consummated early in 1915, six months before Mr. Hay became head of the State Department. Mr. Hay, the Idaho Senator said, had pursued as secretary, a policy designed to curtail the effort of various nations to obtain rights in China.

Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee planned to speak during the day on the Shantung amendment, but he decided not to do so because of the time required by Senator Norris. Mr. Lodge probably will speak to-morrow and the leaders hope also to make some progress in the reading of the treaty text.

Alaska Mine Act Upheld.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Constitutionality of the Alaska legislative act of 1915 requiring the filing of affidavits showing that the annual assessment work has been done on mining claims was in effect sustained to-day by the Supreme Court, which refused to interfere with the conviction of G. A. Vedin at Fairbanks under this statute. Vedin was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

LEAGUE CAMPAIGN STARTS IN BRITAIN

Nationwide Effort to Gain Support for Covenant is Launched.

FAMOUS MEN TAKE PART

Premier and King Urge People to Accept Idea as Guarantee of Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A nationwide campaign in favor of the League of Nations opened this afternoon under the presidency of Sir Horace B. Marshall, Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House. The League of Nations Union called together for the occasion many of the leading British statesmen, including Herbert H. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, John R. Clynes, former Food Controller; Earl Curzon of Kedleston, president of the council; Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Frivy Seal, and Sir Donald MacLennan, National Liberal member of Parliament.

In addition all the foreign Ambassadors and diplomats, and men prominent in various walks of civil life, churchmen, laborites, industrialists, scientists and lawyers were present. Premier Venkates of Greece, Mr. Asquith, John Clynes and Lord Robert Cecil were among the principal speakers. David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, sent a message to the meeting, saying:

"Civilization cannot longer afford to squander its time and treasure on the destruction of its own handiwork. The allied Governments are pledged to the league's noble ideals. I appeal to my fellow countrymen to support international order and good will."

King George sent the following letter to Lord Robert Cecil:

"We have won the war. That is a great achievement. But it is not enough. We fought to gain a lasting peace, and

it is our supreme duty to take every measure to secure it. For that nothing is more essential than a strong and enduring League of Nations. Every day makes this clearer. The covenant of Paris is a good foundation. The nature and the strength of the structure to build upon this must depend on the earnestness and sincerity of popular support."

"Millions of British men and women, poignantly conscious of the ruin and suffering caused by the brutal havoc of war, stand ready to help if only they are shown the way. In the knowledge of what already has been done, appreciation of the difficulties which lie before us, and a determination to overcome them, these we must spare no efforts to secure."

"I commend this cause to all citizens of the empire, so that with the help of all other men of good will a buttress and a sure defence of peace, to the glory of God and the lasting fame of our age and our country, may be established."

Mr. Asquith declared that the military and naval armaments of nations were being continued out of all proportion to the actual requirements for the preservation of order, and said he hoped the members of the league would fulfil their pledges under the covenant purely as a duty.

RIOT VICTIM'S BODY EXHUMED.

Woman's Relatives Likely to File Action Over Her Death.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13.—The body of Mrs. Fannie Snellins, organizer for the United Mine Workers, who was shot and killed August 28 near the mines of the Allegheny Coal and Coke Company at West Natrona, where there was a strike of miners, was exhumed to-day at the instance of Fred B. Broad, a son-in-law.

Although the coroner was represented that official said he did not know why the examination was made. It was believed, however, that suits in connection with the woman's death might be instituted. A coroner's jury returned a verdict that the woman met death during a riot at the mines and the Grand Jury last week ignored true bills charging deputy sheriffs with her death.

BEER HEARING DECEMBER 8.

Supreme Court Sets Date for Arguments on 2.75 Product.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Right of brewers to manufacture and sell 2.75 per cent. beer under the prohibition provision of the food control act will be argued before the Supreme Court December 8.

This date was set by the court to-day for hearing on Government appeals from Federal court decrees quashing indictments brought under the statute against the Standard Brewing Company of Baltimore.

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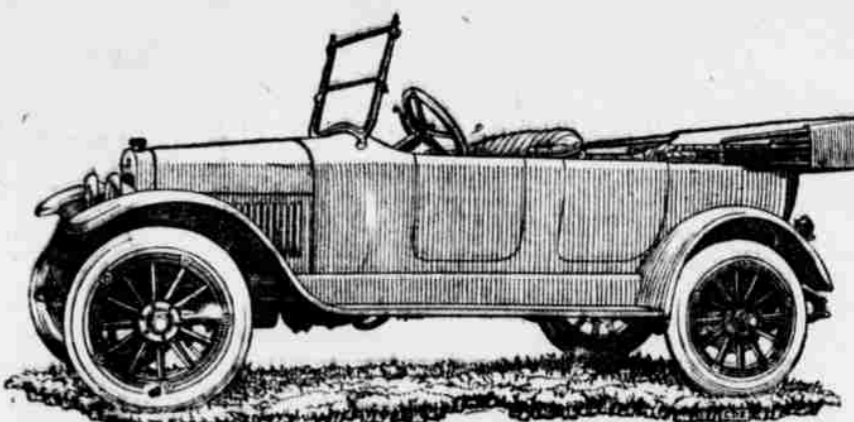
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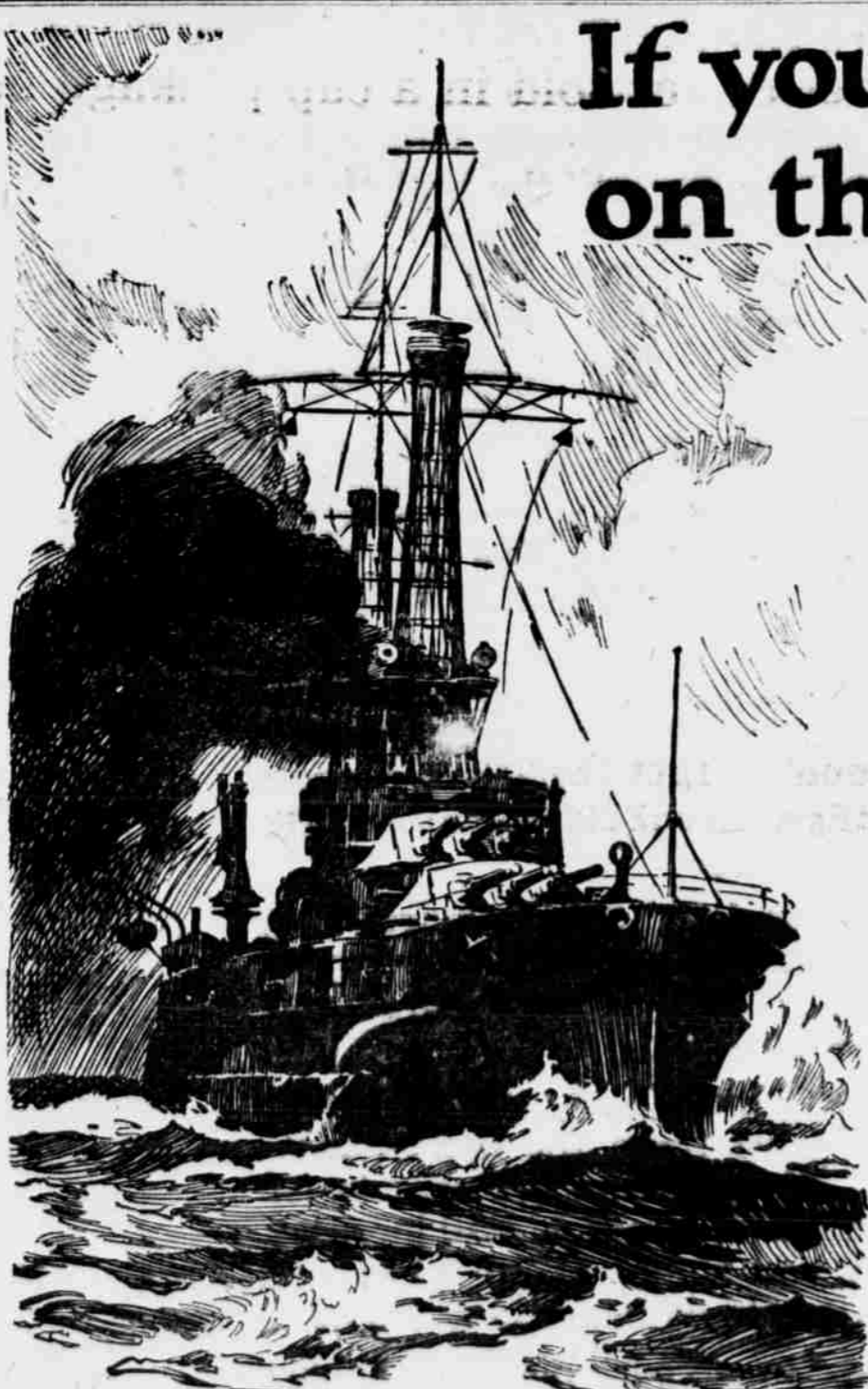
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